

## Bush: U.S., Syria on same side

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine (R) — U.S. President George Bush and Syrian President Hafez Al-Assad, having pledged to resist Iraqi military moves in the Gulf, said Sunday it was good to be on the same side for change. Bush telephoned the Syrian leader Sunday for what the president called "a good talk" and so thank Assad for his willingness to use Syrian forces to "protect" the Gulf states from Iraq. "I told him I am very pleased we're looking at this in the same way," Bush said of the phone call. Bush dispatched U.S. troops to Saudi Arabia last week, saying he hoped they would be the vanguard of a multinational force. Taking to reporters after attending church near his seacoast holiday home, Bush said he also told Assad of his "delight" at the Arab summit decision Friday to form an Arab force to help Saudi Arabia. According to Bush, Assad replied in kind. "He told me essentially the same. That he was pleased to be together on this," Bush said.

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## U.S. embassy denies 'evacuation'

AMMAN (J.T.) — The American embassy in Amman Sunday denied what it described as rumours that embassy staff were being evacuated. "The embassy has become aware of rumours that say embassy staff are departing Amman," said Jonathan Owens, spokesman for the mission. "These rumours are false." Owens told the Jordan Times. "The embassy is not being evacuated. Embassy operations are proceeding on a normal basis. Private American citizens working for certain embassy offices have departed, but they have done so on their own initiative. The embassy did not advise them to leave."

## 'Bush orders CIA to destabilise Iraq'

NEW YORK (R) — U.S. President George Bush has ordered the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) to destabilise the government of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein by any means short of assassination, Newsweek magazine said Sunday. Without citing a source for the information, the magazine said while the publicly-stated objective of U.S. troop involvement in the Gulf is to block Iraqi expansion, the "secret objective is to drive him (Saddam) out of power." The magazine said, also without mentioning a source, that Bush had "signed an intelligence finding ordering the CIA to do what it can to destabilise Iraq politically and get rid of Saddam by almost any means short of killing him."

## Kelly in Cairo

CAIRO (R) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State John Kelly arrived in Cairo from Saudi Arabia Sunday to discuss the Gulf crisis. "My talks with the Egyptian government (will be) about the Middle East crisis and the Gulf in this critical time," he told reporters at Cairo airport. Kelly, who plans a two-day stay in Egypt, said he met Kuwait's exiled emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, during his visit to Saudi Arabia.

## King Hassan meets political leaders

RABAT (R) — King Hassan of Morocco conferred Sunday with the leaders of seven pro-government and opposition parties amid expectation of an announcement on the dispatch of Moroccan troops to the Gulf. The official news agency MAP did not report the purpose of the meeting at the seaside palace in Sakkhirat, south of Rabat, which was also attended by Prime Minister Azeddine Laraki and other members of the cabinet. The king usually consults the parties before making important policy decisions.

## Egypt to tighten security

CAIRO (R) — Egypt will step up security at all diplomatic missions, government buildings, hotels and other potential targets in Cairo to thwart possible violence arising from the Gulf crisis, security sources said Sunday. "These measures are aimed in the first place to protect and secure these embassies and important institutions in addition to protecting Arabs and foreigners present in Egypt," one source told Egypt's Middle East News Agency.

The agency gave no other de-

## Iraq announces initiative to end all occupation in Mideast

Plan aims at 'restoring comprehensive peace,' involves Israeli withdrawal, Syrian pullout and U.S. departure

BAGHDAD (Agencies) — President Saddam Hussein Sunday declared readiness to resolve the Gulf crisis if Israel withdraws from occupied Arab territories. Syria pulls out of Lebanon and U.S. forces leave Saudi Arabia.

He suggested the American and Western forces that converged on the neighbouring kingdom after Iraq took over Kuwait Aug. 2 be replaced by an Arab force that excludes Egyptian troops.

A spokesman for Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir rejected Saddam's proposal for an Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

There was no immediate response from Syria, but it has restated past appeals for pulling out its forces from Lebanon.

The Palestine Liberation Organization's (PLO) Rome office said Sunday that Saddam had opened the way for an overall solution of problems in the Middle East.

The PLO believes this is the opportune moment to find solutions to all of the problems in the Middle East, "said the statement issued by PLO representative Nemer Hammam.

He did not explain his views on the future of Kuwait, but noted that the arrangements should "take into consideration Iraq's historical territorial rights and guarantee the Kuwaiti people's right to decide on their future."

Saddam said sanctions imposed

on Iraq after the take-over of Kuwait should be implemented also against any country that fails to abide by the Security Council's decision on the Israeli-occupied territories, Lebanon and territories occupied during the 1980-88 Gulf war.

His proposal called for the "immediate withdrawal of American forces and all other forces that responded to this plot from Saudi Arabia, to be replaced by an Arab force."

He stressed the nationality of these forces would be decided after consulting both Iraq and Saudi Arabia, and that "it should not include any troops from Egypt."

Saddam said the United States was using Egypt as a launching pad for its conspiracies against the Arabs.

Earlier, Iraq's Defence Ministry newspaper Al Qadissiyah attacked Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak as a "dirty agent" working on behalf of "U.S. and Zionist overlords."

Anti-Egyptian sentiment in Iraq has been on the increase since Egypt decided to join in a multinational force organised by the United States ostensibly

to protect Saudi Arabia from invasion by Iraq.

Saddam described his initiatives as Iraq's contribution towards creating "an atmosphere of real peace... and to expose the falsity of America and its disfigured ally Israel."

His proposal called for the "immediate freeze of all boycott and siege decisions" taken against Iraq in the wake of the take-over of Arab force.

Should the United States, its allies and its agents fail to respond to our initiative, then we as the people of Iraq along with our brethren in the Arab World shall resist its evil intentions and aggressive schemes," he said.

The Iraqi plan is illogical, the United States ambassador to Egypt said Sunday.

Frank Wisner was quoted by the Middle East News Agency as saying that the presence of U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia was to "defend" friendly nations in the Gulf area and not to initiate a military solution to the Iraqi-Kuwaiti crisis.

Asked about the Iraqi proposal, Wisner said:

"This proposal is illogical."

## Saddam urges Iraqi women to adopt belt-tightening measures

## Iraq says Arab pilots ready for suicide attacks

NICOSIA (Agencies) — The Iraqi News Agency said Sunday a group of Arab pilots had offered to stage suicide attacks on U.S. warships in the Gulf.

The agency said "The Jules Jamnal Group," sent a cable to President Saddam Hussein "affirming its determination to die as martyrs to preserve Iraq and Arab and Muslim holy shrines."

It recalled that Jules Jamnal carried out a suicide mission in 1956 during the French, British and Israeli attack on Egypt.

The agency gave no other de-

tails about the group.

An armada of U.S. and other warships is gathering in the Gulf region following Iraq's take-over of Kuwait.

Saddam has urged Muslims to wage holy war against American forces in Saudi Arabia, saying they are defiling the Muslim holy places.

On Sunday, Iraqi President Saddam Hussein called on the women of Iraq to tighten their belts in face of sanctions.

In a statement on Baghdad radio, Saddam urged the women, called mujahedat (female holy warriors), to organise thrifty households and economise to help achieve victory.

He said supplies were adequate to defeat the embargo and warned against hoarding.

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## PLO denies voting against summit resolution

TUNIS (R) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Sunday denied having voted against an Arab summit resolution on the Gulf crisis in Cairo Friday and said it had abstained.

"The vote took place in indecisive disorder and the PLO abstained on the resolution presented by Oman," a PLO spokesman told Reuters.

"Instead of submitting another proposal by the PLO to a vote and continuing debate until unanimity, as called for by the Arab League Charter, (Egyptian) President Hosni Mubarak ended the session," he said.

Egypt had previously said the PLO, Iraq and Libya had voted against the summit resolution which denounced Iraq's take-over of Kuwait, sanctioned the deployment of foreign troops and called for the dispatch of an Arab force to help "protect" Saudi Arabia.

Tunisian Foreign Minister Ali Benflis said the PLO had voted against the resolution.

PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat charged Sunday a PLO proposal to solve the Gulf crisis without foreign intervention had been deliberately pushed aside at the summit.

"Proposals were presented by Arab leaders and Palestinians to reach an Arab solution to the Gulf crisis without foreign intervention," he said after meeting Tunisian President Zine Al Abidine Ben Ali.

"Train yourself and the family to take a serious posture in life where food and clothing will be much less, using only what is required for honourable living

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"We must avoid war under any circumstances."

On Saturday, Mubarak told reporters: "I want to tell you honestly — and note that I am always optimistic — there is no hope for that (a peaceful solution)."

His comments followed resolutions adopted by 12 Arab League members to dispatch troops to Saudi Arabia to defend it against Iraq, and support mandatory economic sanctions imposed by the United Nations against Iraq.

Egypt has dispatched 2,710 troops to Saudi Arabia, infantry and air defence. Syria, and maybe Morocco are expected to send troops of their own.

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## Israeli peace camp may stop PLO contacts

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Leading Israeli peace activists said Sunday they might cut off their dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) over its support for Iraq in the Gulf crisis.

"The PLO can't enjoy both worlds. I cannot side with someone who wants to destroy Israel with chemical weapons and negotiate peace for Palestinians with Israel," Elazar Granot, chairman of the small Socialist Mapam Party, told Reuters.

"Assume there will be sanctions," he said, adding that peace groups were already cancelling planned meeting with PLO representatives.

In 1988 Mapam became Israel's first Zionist party to endorse negotiations with the PLO. The Israeli government has outlawed contact with the PLO.

Dedi Zucker a member of parliament from the leftist citizens Rights Movement, said the peace camp considered the PLO's position "hypocritical."

"The PLO has started a new approach which might be disastrous for both peoples — by choosing Saddam as their leader they will lose the peace process in Israel," he said.

While most Arab states have condemned the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait, the PLO has avoided doing so.

Granot said PLO contacts in Tunis told Israeli peace activists the organisation was deeply divided over its position on Iraq's take-over of Kuwait.

He said PLO support for Iraq at an emergency Arab summit on

Friday had infuriated Egypt, which has been trying to arrange the first-ever Palestinian-Israeli peace talks.

Thousands of Palestinian refugees, including armed guerrillas, marched Sunday in a South Lebanon refugee camp vowing allegiance to Baghdad and vengeance against Washington.

Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip waging an uprising against Israeli rule initially celebrated Iraq's takeover.

They hung pictures of Saddam in the occupied territories and slogans said he would redeem Palestine. On Saturday Palestinians protested in the streets to support Iraq. They condemned the West and leaders of oil-rich Gulf states.

The Arabic and Israeli press said Palestinians were naming their newborn babies Saddam in honour of the Iraqi leader.

But the unified leadership of the uprising, which is backed by the PLO, toned down its support Sunday, calling for an Iraq withdrawal from Kuwait and a resolution among the Arab states. It opposed the U.S. military buildup in the Gulf.

"All of us here, the Palestinians, we are against any kind of occupation but we are not sure if the Americans are here to defend legitimate international interests or for another matter," said Faisal Al Husseini, a leading Palestinian nationalist.

Many Palestinians resented the ousted Kuwaiti royal family because they felt it discriminated against Palestinian workers in the

**Aziz says foreigners are safe**

BAGHDAD (R) — Foreign Minister Tareq Aziz said Sunday that all foreigners in Iraq, said by the West to be virtual hostages, were safe.

"They are safe inside their houses and they live in peace and also in the hotels and they are being contacted by their diplomats," Aziz told a news conference in the Iraqi capital.

His statement came as the Iraqi news agency (INA), quoting a presidential spokesman, said Arabs and foreigners living in Kuwaiti cities could leave if they wished. INA did not mention foreigners in Iraq.

Aziz said Baghdad had taken "temporary precautionary measures" because of the Gulf crisis.

"Kuwait is a treasure coveted by global arrogance, everyone has risen against the invaders."

"This region is the main source of energy for the world; the world is dependent on this region, and it cannot simply relinquish it," he said.

The Iranians have been among the harshest critics of foreign intervention in the Gulf.

Tehran Radio indicated Saturday that Iran was willing to cooperate with other Gulf states to put pressure on Iraq.

"Iran is prepared for any kind of cooperation with the countries of the region which may restore peace and tranquility and prevent the presence and influence of the superpowers in the 'Persian' Gulf," the radio quoted him as saying.

The broadcast, monitored in Nicosia, said he was speaking to a group of military political and recruitment officers.

"The presence of foreign forces has inflamed the Persian Gulf and the region has become like a powder keg," Rafsanjani added.

"Our armed forces have a very important responsibility for a region which could plunge into turmoil at any moment," the radio quoted him as saying.

Rafsanjani said his country was "concerned about the future."

The state-run radio said in a commentary Saturday that Tehran will not tolerate any change in the geography of the region, and warned that "Iran will undoubtedly not remain a spectator if this situation continues."

After Iraq's take-over of Kuwait earlier this month, a U.S.-led multinational force was deployed in Saudi Arabia to deter any further advances, and Arab leaders agreed Friday in Cairo also to send a multilateral force to oppose Iraq.

Rafsanjani said avarice was behind the Iraqi take-over. He added that it was predictable that such a move would lead to deployment of foreign forces in the region.

"The fight is over conquest of a treasure, and this act is one of Iraq's more abominable acts."

## Saddam Hussein rekindles embers of Arab nationalism

By Philip Shehadi

Reuter

ALGIERS — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein is rekindling embers of Arab nationalism from Mauritania to Yemen with a show of Arab defiance of the West unparalleled since the heyday of Gamal Abdul Nasser 30 years ago.

For many Arabs the main issue in the Gulf has shifted from Iraq's take-over of Kuwait to Saddam's lone stand against the military and economic might of the industrialised world.

Many ordinary Arabs find in him a rare example of action and courage giving hope to a people pained by a feeling of military and political impotence.

The 1973 war, in which Egyptian and Syrian forces shattered Israel's aura of invincibility, gave Arabs optimism they would recover Israeli-occupied land and led to an oil-price explosion.

While a few Arabs gained untried oil wealth, most remain poor and Israel, with massive support from Washington, is now stronger than ever.

The Palestinian uprising in the occupied territories has failed to yield tangible gains, despite a heavy toll in Arab lives, and the United States is perceived as doing nothing to advance Arab-Israeli peace.

Moscow's rapprochement with the West has left Arabs feeling more isolated than ever.

"In Saddam Arabs see a man of action, the first leader in years to shape events rather than submit them to us," said an Algerian civil servant.

In conversations about Saddam the name of Nasser springs to many lips. The former Egyptian president was the incarnation of an Arab renaissance in the 1950s and 1960s who dared challenge the West and Israel.

"I have made a decision in principle ... that exports from Iraq will not get into the market," Bush said Saturday following a meeting at his holiday home here

with Secretary of State James Baker.

"What we want to do is see that no oil comes out through the Strait of Hormuz," Bush said. "If it requires naval vessels to see that happens, fine."

He said he did not want to use the word "blockade" because that might upset other countries who have been cooperating in economic sanctions against Iraq.

"I'm just not one who flamboyantly believes in throwing a lot of words around. I'm more interested in action," he said.

The White House said shipments of Iraqi oil through Saudi Arabia and Turkey have been shut down.

In the cafes of Didouche Mourad Street in central Algiers, the Gulf crisis dominated conversation. Sympathy ran overwhelmingly with Saddam.

Saddam has himself sought to exploit Arab public opinion, appealing over the heads of Arab rulers to ordinary citizens crushed by poverty and despair.

Poorer Arabs bitterly resent

the massive wealth held by Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and other Gulf Arab states which Iraq has branded corrupt and greedy U.S. agents.

Tumbling oil prices in the mid-1980s helped trigger an economic crisis in Algeria, a smaller oil producer, where people are all too ready to blame the Gulf oil giants for keeping prices low through high output.

Left for dead after the 1967 Arab defeat by Israel and the rise of conservative Gulf Arab monarchies during the 1970s oil boom, militant Arab nationalism still finds a receptive chord among the masses.

Saddam's own ruling Baath (renaissance) party sprang from 1960s nationalist ideology that now laces his speeches, along with calls to defend Muslim holy places from infidel threats.

"Saddam Hussein is playing on Arab public opinion as his main support," wrote the editor of Algeria's afternoon Horizons Saturday. "It remains to be seen how much this Arab opinion weighs in the balance."

## Bush vows to block Iraqi oil flow by sea

KENNEBUNKPORT, Maine (R) — President George Bush, stepping up economic pressure on Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein, has vowed to use naval force if necessary to keep Iraqi oil from passing through the Strait of Hormuz for sale of foreign markets.

Bush, who has been leading efforts to impose economic sanctions on Iraq because of its take-over of Kuwait Aug. 2, avoided the use of the word "blockade" but made it clear the Arab state's oil exports would be shut down.

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# Home News

## Clashes reported between demonstrators and police

By Serene Helmi

Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Clash broke out between police forces and demonstrators on their way to a peaceful rally in Madaba, Sunday afternoon in August.

According to eye-witnesses' reports, about 200 demonstrators, aboard three buses on their way to Madaba, decided to change their route and pass in front of the Iraqi Embassy. Police forces were called on the scene and, according to eye

witnesses, they stopped the demonstrators at the Third Circle preventing them from passing in front of the Egyptian and American embassies in that area.

Store owners around the Third Circle area said the demonstrators were chanting pro-Iraqi and anti-American slogans. The demonstrators briefly clashed with police forces and smashed the sirens on two police cars, eye witnesses said. One store owner said

he saw a policeman draw his gun when the smashing of the cars started, but there was no reported damage to either the Egyptian or the American embassies.

The demonstrators then boarded the buses and were escorted away from the area. Zahran Police Station, the closest police station to the area, declined to comment and the Public Security Department said it did not have any information about the situation.

## Conference on computers to review their use

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) will organise the second Jordanian conference on computers and their applications and use on October 13 under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan.

Director of the RSS's Computer Department, Yousef Neir, said in a statement that the conference would focus attention on Jordan's achievements in the use and employment of computers in various fields and would pinpoint the main difficulties encountered in using computers in the course of implementing development projects.

Neir said that the conference would also discuss national in-

formation strategies, data banks, providing information on administrative matters, regional and local computer data systems and applications in several fields.

A special committee has been set up to prepare for the coming conference which is being prepared in cooperation with the University of Jordan, Yarmouk University, and the Jordan University of Science and Technology (JUST).

The committee chairman called on all those concerned with the computer business in Jordan to take part in the conference which will review several research papers submitted by specialists in computer science.

## China to grant \$10 million for development projects

AMMAN (J.T.) — Agreement was reached here Sunday for China to grant Jordan a \$10 million loan to help finance a number of development projects in the Kingdom.

The agreement came at a meeting between Minister of Planning Khaled Amin Abdullah and the visiting Chinese First Deputy Minister of Economy and Foreign Trade Li Lan Ching who discussed trade and economic cooperation between the two countries.

The two officials also discussed matters related to the joint Jordanian Chinese committee and said that the date for its meeting would be fixed later.

The Chinese official Saturday attended a ceremony for the inauguration of Al Hassan Sports City in Irbid which was financed through loans offered by China and with the help of Chinese expertise.

China has contributed to several other development projects in the Kingdom.

The Chinese official later had a meeting with Minister of Industry and Trade Ziyad Fariz for an exchange of views on bilateral economic and trade relations.

Fariz told the Chinese guest that Chinese products are given preference on Jordanian markets and that Jordan's potash is being

shipped on constant basis to China's markets.

Ching later had a meeting with Dr. Ibrahim Badran, the ministry's secretary-general, with whom he reviewed economic and trade relations and means of developing them by increasing the volume of goods exchanged between Jordan and China and launching joint economic ventures. Badran said that such ventures could be in the fields of food industries, and minerals.

The Chinese official said his country was willing to take part in such ventures and in the Jordanian fertilisers industry programme.

A ministry statement said later that the two sides reviewed Jordan's exports of potash, which amounted to 250,000 tonnes in 1990 and were expected to reach 500,000 tonnes in 1991.

They also discussed the prospect of China purchasing Jordanian phosphates and the possibility of exchanging visits by officials and specialists in trade and economy and holding joint trade fairs.

Discussion also revolved around the work of the joint Jordanian-Chinese economic committee and said that it would convene before the end of 1990.

## Mafraq

(Continued from page 1)

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Electricity Workers Union said Sunday it decided to suspend a strike by the Jordan Electric Power Company (JEPCO) employees scheduled to start on Aug. 15. The union threatened to strike if JEPCO did not meet demands by the employees concerning salary rises.

In a statement issued by its board of directors Sunday, the union said its decision to suspend the strike came as a result of the union's concern over the employees' interests and due to the situation in the region.

The statement said: "After re-

viewing the dangerous, explosive

situation through which the whole Arab World is passing and in order to emphasise the union's nationalism and pan-Arabist

sentiments and the readiness to

sacrifice money and blood to

protect the soil of our homeland,

the future of the Arab Nation and

its unity, the board of directors

decided to suspend the strike by

JEPCO's employees on Aug. 15

until further notice."

At the same time the board of directors announced that it will strongly stick to all the demands by the employees and that it still considers the notice to strike effective.

The statement said that the union's board of directors expresses its regret for the negative position taken by JEPCO's administration towards the employees' demands and warns of taking any arbitrary measures against any of the employees during the period of the suspension of the strike.

The statement said the company would be held responsible for any future consequences resulting from its negative position towards the employees' demands.

JEPCO and the union had previously held several meetings to reach an agreement to resolve the more than three-month old dispute on the salary increases.

The government intervened and proposed a formula to settle the dispute. The formula involved a compromise on salary increases sought by about 2,000 employees and an endorsement for demands for administrative reforms and other rights for the workers.

Head of the electricity union, Walid Khayyat, said the formula was accepted by the union, but was rejected by JEPCO.

Minister of Labour Qaseem Obaidat said last week the compromise formula was the ministry's final resort to solve the dispute.

to about 25,000 people. Women by-standers yelled and shouted encouraging slogans to the marchers, led by at least six members of the Lower House. The rally converged on a cemetery housing the tombs of Iraqi soldiers killed in the 1948 and 1967 Arab-Israeli wars, and leaders of the march laid wreaths there.

The general mood was summed up by a notable from the Banu Hassan tribe in Zarqa. "We want justice for all," said Nasralah Zayyoud, sitting on the gallery of the stadium along with several other tribal notables wearing the traditional abaya. "It is not fair that all those sheikhs, be it King Fahd or Sheikh Jaber, control the oil wealth of the Arab Nation and deny an equal share to those Arabs who are starving."

## Lions Club urges Arab action against U.S., Britain

AMMAN (J.T.) — The International Association of Lions Club in Amman Sunday issued a statement attacking the presence of American and foreign troops on Arab soil and urging Arab masses to strike at American and British interests throughout the Arab World.

The statement said that Arab masses should exert pressure on Arab leaderships to change their positions and sides with Iraq, offering it a greater strategic depth.

"The Arab Nation these days is going through a crucial stage and is struggling to achieve its aspirations and development, but the evil powers of aggression led by the United States are trying desperately to impose their hegemony on the Arabs and to pillage their wealth and subjugate their present and future generations," said the statement.

"The Arab Nation is seeking to regain its right and role among the nations of the world and to protect its sovereignty, but the hostile powers are moving their

fleets and massing armies and beating the drums of war in an attempt to impose domination on the Arab World," the statement added.

"The members of the Lions Club announce their wrath and total condemnation of the foreign colonial attempts and stress that the Arab masses have two choices: victory or martyrdom because the other options entail slavery and humiliation for ever," the statement added.

The statement declared a five-point plan which, it said, should be exerted pressure on Arab regimes to side with Iraq and so deepen Iraq's strategic depth.

1. The formation of popular committees in every street, popular, village, city to gather support for Iraq's heroic steadfastness, to provide material and moral support for the Iraqi people and reduce the effects of the economic sanctions imposed on Iraq by the imperialist forces.

2. Translating Arab faith and Arab zeal into practice and urging Arabs to offer their souls and sacrifice themselves in defence of the Arab Nation.

The Lions Club, said the statement, places all its potentials at the disposal of Iraq and for the common Arab cause so that the Arab people can live with dignity and achieve victory.

## Environmental centre issues reports on pollution, effects

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Environmental Research Centre (ERC) at the Royal Scientific Society (RSS) has published three reports about pollution of the environment and its effects on people following surveys and studies conducted in Amman, Hashemite near Zarqa and the southern port city of Aqaba.

The reports reveal new facts about the environmental situation in these three areas and provide a number of recommendations.

The first of these reports, which took four years to compile, was about fumes emanating from industrial and residential areas in Amman.

The report, which compared the results of the survey to the situation in other parts of the world, was financed by the Canadian International Development Research Centre, according to the RSS.

Last February the RSS said that monitoring of air in and around Amman had revealed heavy

pollution of the atmosphere, especially around the city centre. The city centre is usually congested with traffic.

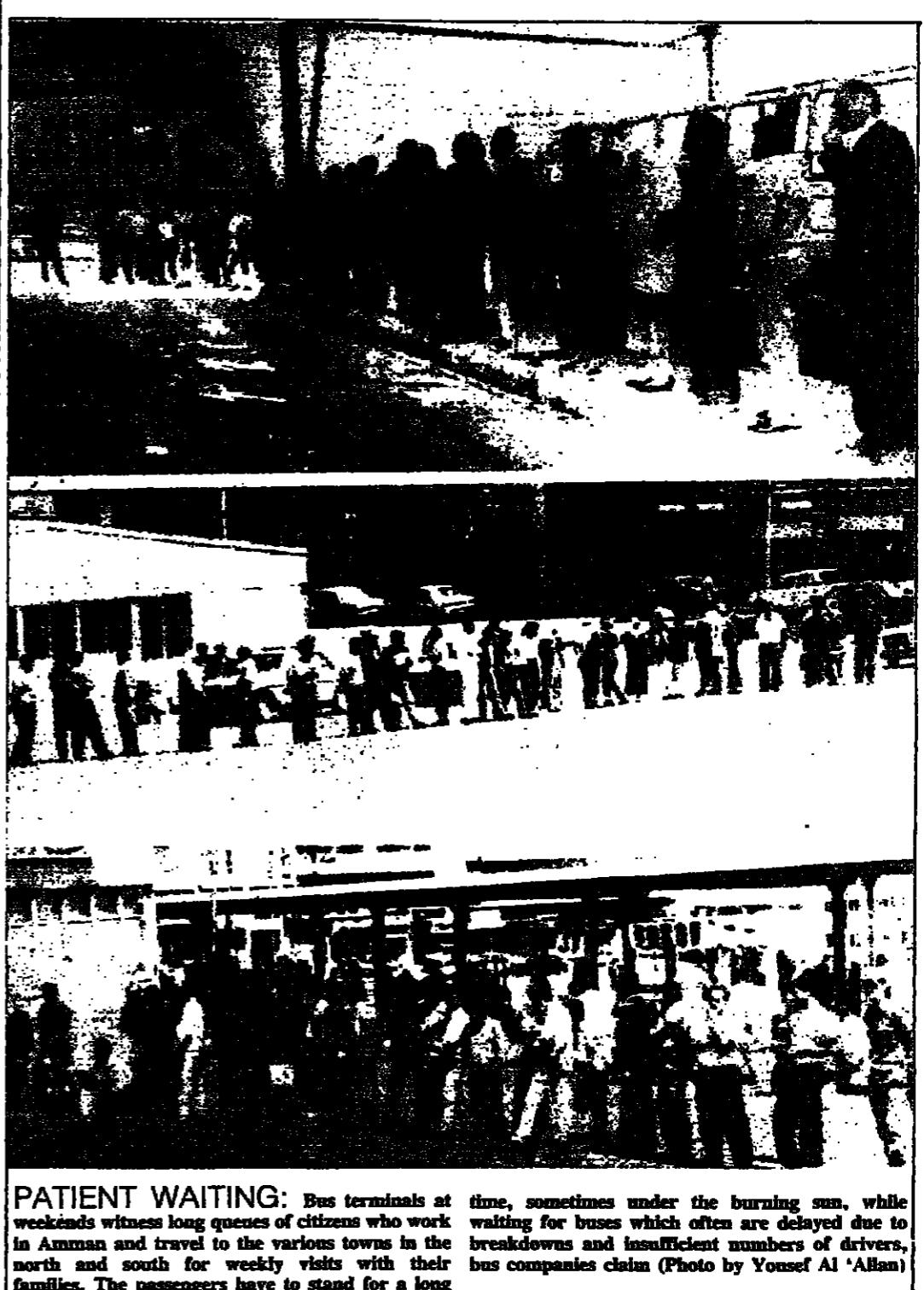
The report said that the downtown area of Amman is surrounded by mountains and the heavy traffic day and night and all year round causes a great deal of pollution.

The report said dirt roads and unshaded streets in some areas caused the saturation of the atmosphere with dust. The report also cited building construction as a cause for the dust in the air.

The ERC's second report, which took a whole year to compile, focused on the spread of hydrogen sulphide in populated areas near the Jordan Petroleum Refinery and Al Hashemieh district of Zarqa.

The Higher Council of Science and Technology supported and financed the study and the analysis of pollution in the air in these areas in 1989 and 1990, the statement said.

It said that special attention



PATIENT WAITING: Bus terminals at weekends witness long queues of citizens who work in Amman and travel to the various towns in the north and south for weekly visits with their families. The passengers have to stand for a long

## King orders civil defence, military training

(Continued from page 1)

world's oil reserves in a manner of whom were taken by bus to Mafraq by the organisers and many traveling on their own, chanted slogans denouncing the Saudi and Egyptian leaderships, and describing His Majesty King Hussein and Saddam Hussein as the "heroes of the Arab World."

Among the slogans heard in the desert air were "Death to America and its agents," "Death to Britain" and "Death to Arab traitors."

The rally was also addressed by Dr. Mamoud Abbadi, head of the Professional Associations and spokesman for the Democratic coalition, and Mafraq Mayor Adil Shdeifat.

Following the speeches, men, women and children marched through the main road of Mafraq, which is home

to about 25,000 people. Women by-standers yelled and shouted encouraging slogans to the marchers, led by at least six members of the Lower House. The rally converged on a cemetery housing the tombs of Iraqi soldiers killed in the 1948 and 1967 Arab-Israeli wars, and leaders of the march laid wreaths there.

The general mood was summed up by a notable from the Banu Hassan tribe in Zarqa. "We want justice for all," said Nasralah Zayyoud, sitting on the gallery of the stadium along with several other tribal notables wearing the traditional abaya. "It is not fair that all those sheikhs, be it King Fahd or Sheikh Jaber, control the oil wealth of the Arab Nation and deny an equal share to those Arabs who are starving."

The King said his meeting with the parliamentarians was a chance to place before them the facts about the situation and to review all various developments, "especially at this particular time which requires total keenness on maintaining steadfastness."

The King said a "strong united Jordanian family is the guarantee for closing the door for any enemy penetration."

He thanked the members of the Senate and the Lower House for their cooperation with the executive authority for the sake of bolstering the domestic front and spreading awareness among the public in the face of dangers that threatens the whole Arab Nation.

The King said that Jordan would pursue efforts to reach an Arab solution to the Gulf crisis, "taking into consideration the interest of all Arab countries and to help the Middle East escape further catastrophes."

The King said the people should rationalise consumption at all levels, especially in the consumption of water and energy.

He called on respecting the guests of Jordan living in the country and to maintain "our hospitality and generosity for which Jordan is well known."

He said that every Arab living in the country should be considered a guest at all Jordanian homes.

The King also urged the Jordanians to treat foreign visitors with respect and to leave on them the best impression.

"It is important to keep foreigners as friends supporting our causes through our generosity," he said.

The King warned against any rash "over excitement backed by zeal that could affect our firm stand."

"He said, "all that which faced the nation since the beginning of the present crisis should confirm that the Arab peoples form one people and that everyone should offer sacrifices to overcome the present difficult stage."

"Our sufferings and grief are unlimited, but I myself put up a smile to conceal such sufferings," he said. "I emphasize that I will always be faithful to this people and living with them with dignity and pride and loyalty."

"The Arab Nation will overcome this ordeal as it did in the past and will protect its dignity and future generations," the King said.

"Whoever tried to force Jordan to deviate from its national course has failed," Arar said. "You have come out triumphant from all evil attempts and safeguarded your honour and the honour of your ancestors."

He said the King had never compromised an inch of Palestinian soil despite the heavy odds. "Today the hostile forces are massing troops against Iraq with all weapons and all means for destruction and King Hussein has chosen to side by right and justice and to back his people's endeavour," he said.

He said Parliament, the representative of the Jordanian people, supports the King's leadership and stands and will shortly offer the people a plan for consolidating the domestic front and all political groups.

This plan, he said, aims to mobilise the people's effort to support their leadership in the face of the enemy.

The plan will cover civil defence, rationalising of consumption and in repelling conspiracies and eliminating harmful rumours.

He said that the people will offer all

sacrifices and will follow their leader and "we will pay the price of keeping dignity."

Upper House Speaker Suleiman Arar said in an address that the people of Jordan, the Arabs and the Muslims, have witnessed King Hussein's stands and struggle and they always backed them. Lawzi added that people have never stood by King Hussein's side as they do now.

Lawzi lauded the King's leadership and said the King will never accept humiliation for the Arab Nation, its religion or dignity.

He said the King had addressed all the nation when he said he would not accept that "our holy places be trodden by the Americans and the armies of the enemies."

"These troops and forces," he said, "wore the conspiracy of Palestine and they want now to keep the power of the Arab oil in their hands."

"These powers and forces, he added, "want to deprive the Arab Nation from this wealth because they do not want the poor to become rich and the light of justice to shine."

He said the aggressive campaigns against King Hussein and Jordan fabricated from the Far East to the Far West, from Russia to the U.S., are unjust.

In a meeting of the Upper House on Sunday, Lawzi said, the House discussed all the current circumstances and found that the King is on the side of the right and that the Iraqi position, which those aggressors wanted to destroy because Iraq wanted to reply to any aggression, is a legitimate right in self-defence.

"Were these armies when Palestine was occupied and when the Arabs were humiliated and when the Golani Heights, South Lebanon, Tunis and Iraq are attacked?" he asked.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

\* Open studio and workshop for artist Samia Zara displaying paintings, sculptures and hand-painted fabrics. Location: off 2nd Circle, opposite Rotational (9:30-12:30 and 3:30-6:30).

\* Exhibition of paintings by 18 Iraqi artists at the Jordan Plastic Art Association Gallery.

## Jordan Times

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## Step forward

IRAQI PRESIDENT Saddam Hussein's initiative to solve Middle East conflicts may not win universal acclaim, but it could serve as a basis for some much-needed problem-solving exercises in the area. A brief look at a small chapter in our recent history might be helpful in explaining why. A U.N. Security Council resolution concerning Israeli withdrawal from the occupied Arab territories, namely Resolution 242, was adopted in 1967. It is still not implemented today, despite the fact that the whole world, including the U.S. and Israel but excluding Syria, have accepted and pledged to abide by it. Is it fair then for a superpower like the U.S. to go all out for implementing a resolution that was adopted 23 years after the first one. This is not a legal argument. We are basically talking about "fairness" here. If America cannot act fair in one place, it is very possible that it might not in some other place.

Legality and fairness aside for now, the U.S. has not only demanded an Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait. It has also dispatched troops, navy ships and military aircraft to Saudi Arabia and the Gulf, with the implicit aim of toppling Saddam Hussein and maybe even destroying Iraq as a country.

That the aim of the U.S.-led forces in the Gulf is purely for the purpose of defending Saudi Arabia is a terrible joke. Saddam Hussein, in his initiative yesterday, even offered the idea of replacing American troops with Arab forces "whose volume, nationality, duties and areas of presence between Iraq and Saudi Arabia should be defined by the Security Council, assisted by the U.N. secretary general."

It is very difficult to brush aside some very credible reports and analysis about America's real intentions and policies in the Gulf. An analytical piece circulating around the globe over the past few days suggested that it is actually true the U.S. dispatched forces to the area to defend Saudi Arabia. But it went on to add that the second step was the enforcement of economic sanctions in a manner that was bound to provoke the Iraqis into a military confrontation with the Americans. The third and final leg of the scenario would pit Saddam Hussein against the rest of the world thus facilitating his overthrow.

This sounds like a script just taken out of Hollywood. But it is not unreal, given that the White House was run for eight years by a grade-B Hollywood actor.

Bush is not Reagan, it is true. But that is why perhaps Bush is doing it differently. He knows his economic sanctions will not work. Therefore he is trying to impose a naval blockade against Iraq which runs counter, in spirit and substance, to the same Security Council resolution which he literally imposed on U.N. members. Bush has also tried and succeeded in dividing the Arab World and ensuring an Arab cover for the presence of his forces in the Gulf. And he has engineered all kinds of overt and covert schemes to topple the Iraqi government.

Saddam Hussein has not fired a bullet in return for those American actions. Instead he presented a plan for ending all occupations in the Middle East and bringing about peace to this troubled area.

Will all those who have a stake in averting war and massive destruction give a bit of time to discussing it? The initiative makes sense to many Arabs, and as such it is worthy of serving as a basis towards problem-solving in the area.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

Al Ra'i daily Sunday cast a gloomy picture of the Arab political scene following the failure of the Cairo summit to reach a consensus on handling the events in the Gulf. The Cairo summit was not "the last chance summit" as some have described it but rather "the bitter parting of ways summit," and the worst Arab summit ever held, said the paper. Instead of focusing attention on the Iraq-Kuwait issue, the Arab leaders have allowed their countries to become involved in the crisis under the foreign umbrella, providing support for the foreign powers presence in Saudi Arabia, the paper noted. It said that the summit failed to condemn the foreign troops presence in the Gulf, and instead it decided to back such troops, thus fueling the already explosive situation. This last summit has rendered the Arab World totally in disarray in an unprecedented manner, and it was not surprising to hear George Bush giving his own blessing to the summit which resulted in very convenient outcome for the Americans who had sought to set the Arab countries against Iraq. Jordan, through its participation in the failed summit, had tried to contain the issue and place it solely under the Arab umbrella to no avail, and this country is saddened to see Arab money from the Gulf being squandered to support the presence of foreign powers on Arab soil, when this money should have been used to finance Arab countries development and lifted some of the burden of foreign debts lying heavily on most Arab countries, the paper added. But the most surprising of all, said the paper, is to see Arab troops standing side by side with foreign forces who had been backing Israel's aggression on the Arabs, allowing it to maintain its occupation of Palestine, the Syrian Golan Heights, and Southern Lebanon.

Al Destour daily also expressed bitterness at the situation and said that the United States is jubilant over its great success not only in paving the ground for the Arab summit in Cairo but also in securing Arab support for its invasion of Saudi Arabia, the lands that hold the holy shrines. The United States has no doubt succeeded in causing a deep split within Arab ranks in such a manner that it is doubtful if the Arabs can and will ever meet together again at the summit level, the paper noted. Jordan realises the dimension of the American conspiracy being hatched against the Arab countries and has repeatedly tried to avert such rifts to prevent the Arabs from becoming supporters for the campaigns of the new crusaders, the paper continued.

## Weekly Political Pulse

# Slavery in all its forms

By Dr. Waleed Sadi

DURING the last week of July, I participated in the meeting of the U.N. Working Group on Slavery in Geneva. I, like most people, have always thought or presumed that the problem of slavery belongs to days long-gone. To my surprise, the problem of slavery and slavery-like practices are very much alive in modern age and if anything it is growing stronger. In his final report on the subject, Tunisian Professor Abdel Wahab Bouhdiba, charged by the U.N. Sub-commission on the Prevention of Discrimination and the Protection of Minorities had also this to say about the subject of slavery: "Not without some

hesitation, the sub-committee ultimately set up a working group on slavery. It had been widely thought that the problem of slavery was largely obsolete. Unfortunately, it has turned out to be nothing of the kind. Slavery-type practices remain very widespread throughout the world: bond-service for debt, sale of children, exploitation of the prostitution of others, trafficking women (white and coloured), exploitation of child labour, etc."

Thus till late in our mankind's history, the U.N. system is still seized with the growing problem of slavery and slavery-like practices especially in their contemporary form, i.e., pros-

titution, pornography and domestics. And ever since 1979, the International Year of the Child, attention has been focused on children and how they have become enslaved through either traditional forms of the more recent manifestations. As a consequence the U.N. human rights system has been giving more and more attention to the plight of children everywhere. A programme was adopted based on three main themes to be examined in the successive years between 1989 and 1991: Prevention of the sale of children, of prostitution of children and of the use of children in pornography for the year of 1989, eradica-

tion of the exploitation of child-labour and of the debt-bondage in 1990; and prevention of traffic in persons and the exploitation of the prostitution of others for 1991.

It has been observed during the ongoing deliberations on the subject of eradication of child-labour and of the debt-bondage that whereas such grave problem in their traditional forms exist mostly in the developing world where poverty and disparities between classes of people are profound, the contemporary manifestation of these evils, such as child prostitution, child pornography, and sale of children are com-

mon to both worlds. Nevertheless whereas poverty and backwardness lie behind such contemporary slavery in the underdeveloped world, greed, materialism and the decline of morality and religion lie behind them in the developed world.

It is still appalling to hear the horrific portrayal of the situation of children everywhere. Some of the stories are so painful that they are unbelievable. That's why the centre of the attention of the international community is shifting to children beginning with their survival to their development and protection. This year in

September there will be an international summit in New York on the rights of the child and many heads of state are expected to attend it. UNICEF is organising this September summit and it is projected to be the biggest international summit ever to be held under the auspices of any U.N. specialised agency.

The number of heads of state who will attend the summit would reflect the degree of international concern for the plight of children everywhere. The children's plight is manifested in its worst form when children are made or used as slaves for the adult world.

## NATO takes tough line on Gulf crisis, limits remain

By Nicholas Doughty  
Reuter

BRUSSELS — NATO, set up to face a communiqué threat that has now withered away, is taking a tough line on the Gulf crisis — and trying to overcome limits on its ability to act against Iraq.

The 16 alliance foreign ministers, at an emergency meeting in Brussels on Friday, backed the U.S. military deployment in Saudi Arabia, pledged to defend member-nation Turkey if necessary and said economic sanctions on Iraq must be enforced.

The meeting was held before a majority of Arab leaders agreed at an emergency summit in Cairo to send an Arab force to Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states to protect them from possible Iraqi attack.

NATO Secretary-General Manfred Woerner told a news conference the alliance was not allowed to take coordinated military action outside the territory of its members, under the terms of its 1949 founding charter.

Instead, most NATO members are contributing in different ways to the show of Western force in the Gulf, saying they are acting as individual countries, not as part of an alliance.

"The allies agreed that (they) will contribute, each in its own way, in stopping Iraqi military aggression," Woerner said. "Iraq's aggression threatens international security and the collective security of the alliance."

More to the point, Iraq's invasion of Kuwait last week threatens a recession for most NATO members — which include the West's most powerful economies — if oil prices remain high. The Gulf produces one quarter of the world's oil.

U.S. Secretary of State James Baker said the alliance faced its "first post post-war crisis."

"The stakes... are very high for all of us around this table," Baker told the meeting.

Since the collapse of the Warsaw Pact and Communism in Eastern Europe, NATO has sought a wider, more political role and has discussed how far it should become involved in "out of area" crises like the one in the Gulf.

"There was unanimity on NATO as a forum for consulting on these matters," British Foreign Secretary Douglas Hurd told reporters.

Aside from political consultations, there are growing signs that more allies are willing to contribute to the military forces in the Gulf, led by the United States.

There were indications at the meeting that Belgium, Canada, Spain and the Netherlands could send forces there.

France and Britain have already dispatched warplanes and ships. Britain has sent fighters to support the U.S. troops in Saudi Arabia, the only NATO member to do this so far.

West Germany has sent mine sweepers to the Mediterranean, to replace U.S. vessels moving to the Gulf.

A senior U.S. official said the United States expected some of its NATO allies to provide ground troops, as well as ships and other forces for the multinational force.

Allied support, with supplies and perhaps ships and troops, would be crucial to the United States if war breaks out, since European NATO allies are much closer to the Gulf.

NATO members Italy, West Germany, Spain and Portugal have already given the United

States permission to use U.S. bases on their territory as staging posts on the way to Saudi Arabia.

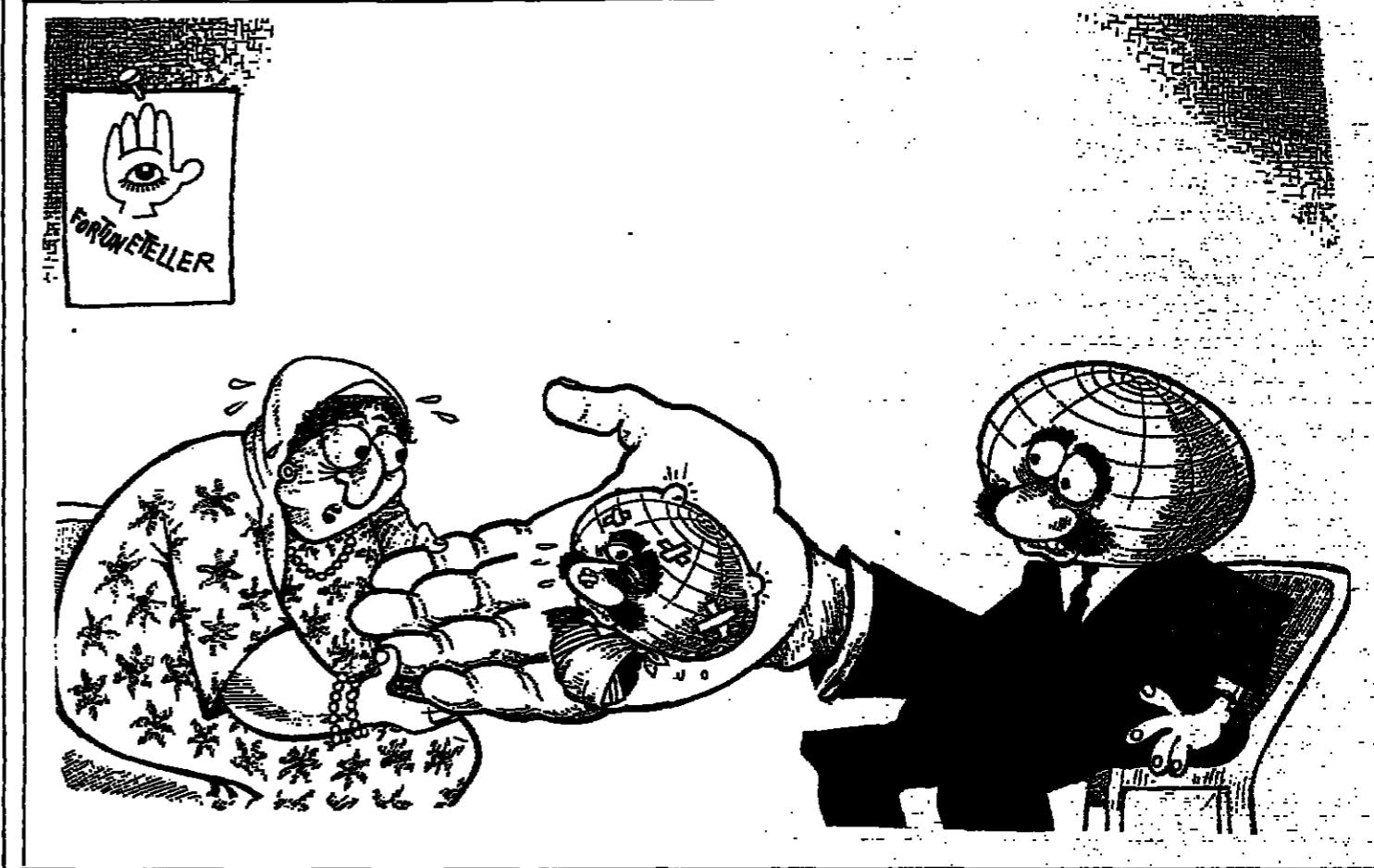
Woerner said it would be "Premature" to consider revising NATO's charter so that it could intervene in such crises more effectively.

The situation would change dramatically if Iraq threatened Turkey, the only NATO member with which it shares a border.

The ministers pledged to defend Turkey, which has cut off vital Iraqi oil exports and put its air force on alert, after reports that Iraq had sent troops to the frontier.

"The allies affirmed they are ready to stand by their defence commitments to all member-states," he said. The NATO treaty says that any attack on one member will be treated as an attack on them all.

A NATO multinational brigade of about 5,000 men, trained to operate in Turkey, would almost certainly be the first unit to go in if there are signs of serious trouble.



national front member.

Analysts say UMNO is vulnerable in at least 40 of 82 seats it won in the last general election, in 1986. These are seats where Malay voters outnumber non-Malays by small margins.

"With the Malays almost equally divided, whichever side gets more Chinese and Indian votes will be in an advantageous position," Mohammad Sofiee, a former member of parliament and political writer, said in an interview.

The National Front has a two-thirds majority in the 171-seat parliament. The front's second major partner is the Malaysian

Chinese Association, the country's main Chinese party.

The Association concluded its annual assembly late last month with a strong appeal to Chinese to support Mahathir's coalition.

However, most Chinese, descendants of migrants from South China, who came to trade and mine tin more than 100 years ago, have regularly withheld full support from the National Front.

"We have never got more than 30 to 40 per cent of Chinese votes in past elections," admitted an association official. "If we lose this, the consequence would be disastrous."

A bitter and divisive party elec-

tion has only worsened Mahathir's concern about Chinese support for his government.

Sources say Mahathir has also met top Chinese business leaders, urging them to support his government.

Razaleigh has close links with Chinese businessmen developed during his days as finance minister.

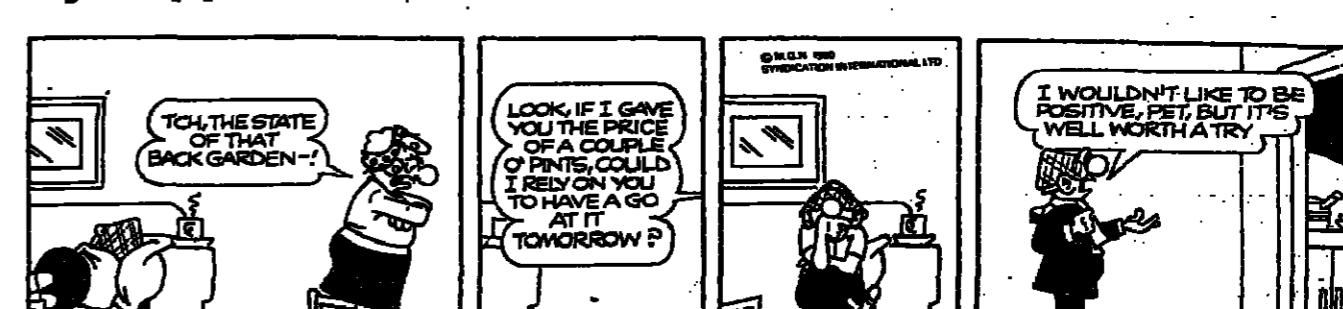
Capitalising on its enhanced position, the Chinese community has been making demands on the government, which has responded by giving generous grants to Chinese schools and villages.

UMNO, in a major concession, recently agreed to remove the power of the education minister to convert Chinese and Tamil schools into national Malay-language schools.

But two major issues remain unresolved: a controversial economic policy favouring Malays, which ends this year, and an Islamic law permitting the conversion of non-Muslim minors to the Islamic faith.

The 1971-1990 new economic policy was implemented after the 1969 riots to give indigenous races a larger share of the country's wealth, but is seen as discriminatory by the Chinese.

## Andy Capp



## Peanuts



## King orders training

(Continued from page 1) and new dangers like the Zionist movement, its occupiers of the whole of Palestine and other Arab territories including the Golan Heights and southern Lebanon. Of these dangers also is the ever-increasing Zionist influence on decision-making circles and political planners in this world. They also include the influx of new Jewish immigrants into Palestine, and what accompanies this of pouring money and fund for their settlement in a small piece of land with its limited resources, especially water. Jordan also is suffering from water scarcity. Something distinguishes it available is a new challenge facing our nation.

"Based on God's rule we moved since the explosion of the crisis. I have contacted several of you, and some of my brothers asked me to do what I could to address this problem. I tell you frankly that I was not helped to achieve what I considered as a duty, and I and my country were blamed for not having condemned. Then how can I carry on the duty of reconciliation in such an atmosphere? Was it meant to bring my duty to failure to show the world that we as Arabs are unable to solve our causes? We have waited for tens of years so that the Arab citizen be helped in obtaining his right in his land and country in accordance with international resolutions; but that never happened. In this case which we are discussing, it is strange that the whole world issues a resolution that we should implement under threat.

"It is required that our meeting ends in failure so that the world would do with our cause what it desires?

"Are we fully aware of what does that mean?

"Are we aware to a certain extent to know or recognise the gravity of what is happening?"

"Are we in harmony with the Arab human in this Arab World with his thought and sentiments and ambitions?"

"Or do we live in another world other than the one our Arab people are living in?"

"I ask my brothers in Kuwait and the Gulf region to forgive me if I have shown my sorrow and pain. I was not in any day but for them, and I will never forget their stands on Jordan."

"But what can we say to the Arab citizens when he sees the Arab forces supporting foreign forces on our holy land, while he is aware of the relation of these foreign forces' states with our other states?"

"No one is eternal and we are all living."

"Our nation has suffered from foreign occupation for tens of years and struggled to bring it to an end. I felt I had a great responsibility until I Arabised the Arab army in the first move to correct our path in the whole World. This was followed by nationalising the Suez Canal and the efforts continued and the Arabs were liberated.

"Do you want after all these years to tell the world we are unable to resolve our problems by ourselves and to give them the opportunity to come back and dominate?"

"You have heard this from me individually more than once, and I am repeating it now. My country is poor and is in need of weapons. And the suffering of our brothers in the occupied territories increases every day because of the oppression while at the same time Israel is provided by all forms of support and backing such as money, arms and experts."

"My brothers, our situation is extremely serious and extremely strange. I am not divulging a secret if I say I have faced in this stage what no one ever faced of defamation and threats against me and my country. All that because of our determination to stand by our nation to face dangers that threaten it."

"There is a lot of hope that we can reach an Arab solution that is in harmony with the spirit of this nation and which stems from its essence. Our duty specifies that we work hard so that matters be back to normal before the situation aggravates, and before things we do not want to happen take place."

"Allow me to say our meeting today is to contain a serious situation that is quickly developing. And if it were left to aggravate our nation will suffer from its negative aspects for many generations to come."

"What we should achieve is to impose the Arab solution which addresses everyone with the Arab spirit in accordance with the verse from the Holy Book that we did not carry out so far. No doubt the basis for solving the issue is the withdrawal so that matters be back to normal between brothers."

## Iraq says pilots ready

(Continued from page 1)

because the nation and future are threatened by the foreigner," he said.

Saddam said that if Iraq were defeated at war, the Arabs would be thrown into disarray and poverty at the hands of the Americans and Jews.

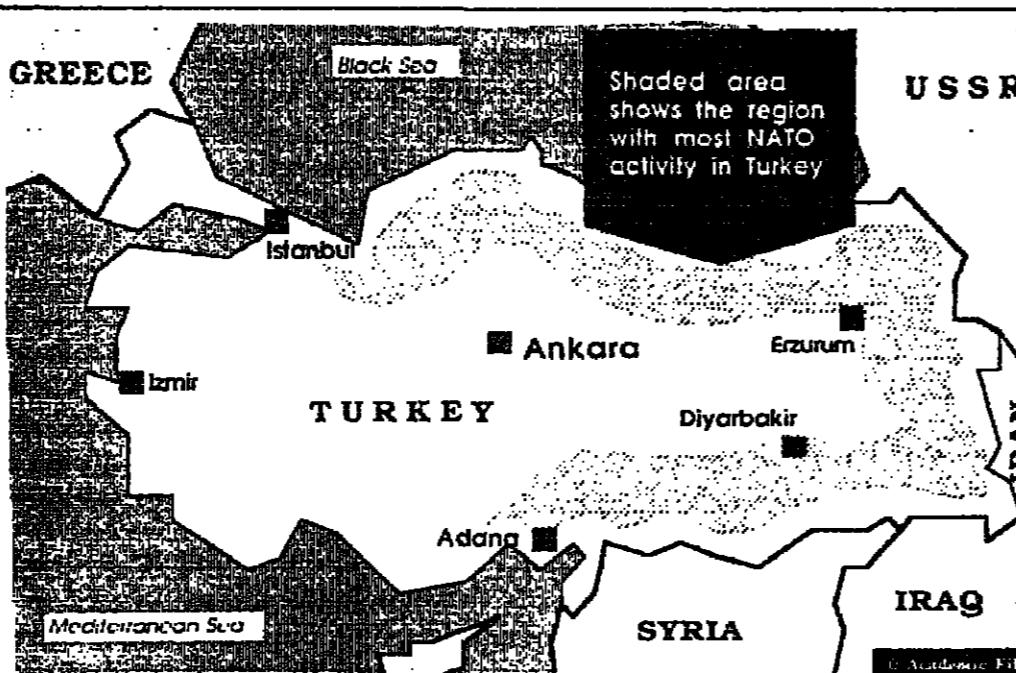
Iraq is now enjoying "an era of pride and happiness," he said.

But he warned that unless the mujahedat actively implement his appeal, "the future will bring an era of Americanism and Zionism and the Arab Nation will lose its only chance in establishing an infrastructure for the march towards liberation and an end to the oppression, hunger and slavery."

"Victory depends on success of this for us and our generations," he said.

"Today, you have additional responsibilities to those you had shouldered before. You are called to take on a special role in all the social and domestic affairs..."

"The role that is suitable for you today, dear mujahedat, is that of organising the economic life from the entire society in addition to your previous duties. It is when the economic life is organised in accordance with the overall plan we seek, that we can consider the battle over in favour of Iraq and the invaders deceived, fleeing one after the other..."



## Gulf crisis thrusts Turkey into key frontline role

By John Owen-Davies  
Reuter

**ANKARA** — The Gulf crisis has thrust Turkey into a frontline role against Iraq and lifted official gloom in Ankara over its future in NATO and Europe.

The crisis severely tested Turkey's allegiance to the West and traditionally cautious approach towards often troublesome neighbours such as Iraq.

Turkey has praised sanctions imposed by Turkey despite damage to its already troubled economy. Squabbles that marred Ankara's ties with some Western allies have been shelved.

Turkey hopes its actions, which include closing a twin pipeline carrying half Iraq's total oil exports, will trigger second thoughts about its application for full European Community (EC) membership.

Turkey's reaction on sanctions was much better than expected," said an Ankara-based Western ambassador.

"In recent years Turkey has been seen by the West as 'one of them'. I think it is now 'one of us' but this is unlikely to lead to any great movement with the EC," he added.

Turkish officials said President Turgut Ozal, who sees his country as a bridge between Europe and the Middle East, had no hesitation in joining sanctions ordered by the United Nations after Iraq took over Kuwait.

"Turkey also feared that its key role in NATO as a frontline state against the Soviet Union was being diminished by the end of the cold war.

As the only North Atlantic

to join U.S. and other troops in a multinational force guarding Saudi Arabia.

It has also made no commitment on allowing NATO or the United States, which has 5,000 troops in the country, to use U.S.-run bases in Turkey for any future attacks against Iraq.

"It is a long way from low to Kuwait but Kuwait is not far from Silopi," said one Western military official, referring to the Reagan years, the Pentagon's nearest town to Iraq.

Turkey, with the largest forces in NATO after the United States, has placed its air force on alert amid reports that more Iraqi troops were deploying near the 240-kilometre border.

Officials say up to 4,000 Turks are trapped in Iraq and about 2,500 in Kuwait, along with thousands of other foreigners refused exit permits.

Turkey was in dispute with Baghdad before the crisis began. Both Iraq and Syria severely criticised Ankara's plans for sharing vital waters of the Euphrates River, focus of a major hydro-electric and irrigation project in Anatolia.

Columnist Mehmet Ali Birand sounded a note of caution in the liberal daily Milliyet.

"Turkey has taken a position as a country that can play a role in the Middle East," he wrote. "In years to come, Turkey will be viewed as a country whose interests are integrated with the West."

"We have to tread very carefully and try to understand the region well... if we don't, we may be pushed easily by external forces into circumstances we do not like."

## Spectre of war falls like ray of sunshine on Pentagon

By Charles Aldinger  
Reuter

**WASHINGTON** — The spectre of war in the Gulf could not come at a more opportune time for the embattled U.S. defence establishment.

The cold war is over in Europe, Congress is slashing at the Pentagon budget and Defence industry stocks are sliding.

But defence experts say that Iraq's invasion of Kuwait last week is a reminder that peace has not broken out everywhere.

The Gulf crisis, they add, could change the rules — certainly the arguments — when Congress returns to town next month to resume a fight with President George Bush over his proposed \$306.9 billion 1991 defence budget.

"You're still going to see military cuts next year and in the next five years. But it may be a new ball game on where and how deep," said Jim Blackwell of the Centre for Strategic and International Studies.

Analysts said Defence Secretary Dick Cheney would remind lawmakers that without high defence spending in the Reagan years, the Pentagon could not have quickly sent

thousands of troops, hundreds of aircraft and dozens of high-tech warships to the Gulf to face Iraq's Saddam Hussein.

Senior Defence officials said that perhaps the Gulf situation will remind Americans that not only fighting itself, but deterrence against war carries a high price tag.

If Saddam Hussein did not face the prospect of fighting Uncle Sam, he might be sitting one of the officials, who asked not to be identified.

"The situation won't have a great effect on the stealth bomber, because Congress sees that as a nuclear weapon no longer needed against Moscow," said Barry Blechman of the Johns Hopkins Foreign Policy Institute.

"But there are dozens of other expensive weapons — from aircraft carriers, to advanced fighter jets, to helicopters — which will now get much closer looks before they go on the expendable list," Blechman said.

The crisis has forced Cheney to put on hold his consideration of whether to cut or delay development of the army's new light attack helicopter.

Analysts said Defence Secretary Dick Cheney would remind lawmakers that without high defence spending in the Reagan years, the Pentagon could not have quickly sent

troopers. It could change how he views those arms and how willing he and the navy will be, for example, to bow to calls from some lawmakers to reduce the number of U.S. aircraft carriers from 14 to 12 — and perhaps even to 10.

"Nobody, and I mean nobody, takes any pleasure at the thought of a fight and casualties that might cause," said one senior navy officer.

"But when you have to show the flag and fight it halfway around the world, you better have the tools against someone like that tool in Iraq who has a lot of hardware."

U.S. defence firms have in recent months announced plans to lay off thousands of workers in the year ahead in anticipation of military spending cuts to shrink the federal budget deficit.

Michael Lauer, an analyst with Kidder Peabody and Co. in New York, told the Washington Post that defence giants such as Litton Industries, which builds aircraft carriers and Aegis Cruisers, could benefit from the Gulf crisis.

Grumman Corp by prolonging funds for the F-14 navy fighter, an ageing but proven weapon. The programme is currently slated to end in 1992.

## Iraq's might not so mighty

By Jim Drinkard  
The Associated Press

**WASHINGTON** — Iraq's massive war machine is largely a ground force whose true military capabilities are less than its size and armament would suggest, according to U.S. analysts.

While President Saddam Hussein's 5,000 tanks and more than million-man army are the Arab World's largest force — and the world's fourth-largest military — the United States believes they can be kept at bay and eventually starved by a much smaller contingent that relies on air and sea power.

It is true that an eight-year war with Iran that ended in 1988, and a \$34 billion military buildup over that period, left Iraq with hardened, battle-tested forces. But a conflict over Saudi Arabia would be of a far different character, and much of that experience might be less relevant, according to U.S. officials.

"We have to tread very carefully and try to understand the region well... if we don't, we may be pushed easily by external forces into circumstances we do not like."

"As the only North Atlantic Treaty Organisation country bordering Iraq, it has recently assumed a new importance. But Ankara has been reluctant

are not invincible and they're not three metres tall."

Against Iran, Iraqi troops became adept at building massive earthworks, constructing tank traps and flooding land as a defense against the human waves sent by the Ayatollah Khomeini. They learned to move elite units quickly to hot spots along the border and developed an extensive fleet of armoured troop transports.

Iraq also acquired scud missiles, a relatively clumsy ground-to-ground weapon, from the Soviet Union, and improved their range with help from private engineers in the West. And Saddam has developed an independent capacity to make mustard gas and nerve gas, and deliver them in artillery shells and missiles.

The Iraqis have more than 300 surface-to-air missiles, which could be used against U.S. pilots, but are said to be unprepared to use them. There was little need for air defence in the war with Iran, so skilled personnel were not committed to those areas.

The Iraqi navy is almost nonexistent, which is why military strategists see a naval blockade to starve Saddam into submission as a leading option. The Iraqi leader can deploy only five ships of any size, and his primary waterway to the Gulf remains choked with the wreckage of ships sunk during the war with Iran.

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## Boutsen wins Hungarian GP

**BUDAPEST (AP)** — Thierry Boutsen of Belgium led from start to finish and fought off Ayrton Senna of Brazil on the final lap to win the Hungarian Grand Prix by .26 seconds.

Boutsen, driving a Williams-Renault, set a race record averaging 167.4 kph (104 mph) in winning his third career Formula One race.

Nelson Piquet of Brazil finished third, 27.605 seconds back.

The second-place finish keeps Senna atop the drivers standings with 54 points. Alain Prost remained in second with 44 points after the Frenchman's Ferrari went off the track in the 37th lap.

Boutsen completed the 77 laps on the 3.97-kilometre (2.47-mile) Hungaroring Circuit in one hour, 49 minutes, 30.597 seconds, breaking the record of Nigel Mansell, who set the mark last year in his Ferrari. Mansell finished the race in 1:49:38.650 for an average speed of 167.10 kph (103.83 mph).

Boutsen, Mansell, Senna and his McLaren-Honda teammate, Gerhard Berger, were involved in a four-way struggle over the last 13 laps as Boutsen stubbornly

held the lead.

All four cars formed a parade as they passed cars. By the 76th lap they were within 1.1 seconds of each other, about 50 metres separating first to fourth.

"It was very unfortunate with Senna," Boutsen said. "I think he didn't see me."

Senna kept hounding Boutsen over the last 10 laps within a half-second of him. However Boutsen held firm although his tires were wearing out.

"I almost went off the track two laps from the end," Boutsen said. "I did everything I could to keep in front and it worked out. I don't think I could have lasted another lap with the tires."

Senna raced in a spare car after his crew discovered a hole in the radiator of his primary vehicle before the start.

"I was lucky in that the spare was set up for me and under the circumstances we were very lucky to finish in second," Senna said. "This race was not a race for the victory. It was a race for the (season) championship."

The next event on the Formula One season is in two weeks, the Belgian Grand Prix.

## Graf avenges loss to Garrison

**SAN DIEGO (AP)** — Steffi Graf, reversing a loss at Wimbledon in early July, beat Zina Garrison 6-4, 7-5 in the semifinals of the Great American Bank tennis tournament.

After winning three of the last four games to take the first set Saturday, the top-ranked Graf overcame a 2-4 deficit in the second set to improve her 1990 record to 45-3.

Opposing Graf in the championship match was to be ninth-ranked Manuela Maleeva-Fagniere, who beat Barbara Paulus 6-0, 4-6, 6-1 in the other semifinal.

While she denied seeking re-

venge for the three-set semifinal loss at Wimbledon, Graf said there was extra satisfaction in winning against Garrison's aggressive game.

"The way she plays, taking power away from you and coming in on the approach, she's very tough," Graf said. "To come back after being down 2-4 in the match makes me very happy."

In her second-set comeback, Graf survived five break points to take a 5-5 lead.

The 11th game, which lasted 12 points, started with Graf falling behind 0-40, but the West German eventually prevailed with a

service winner and a passing shot off a short hop in the front court.

Graf then decided the match by breaking Garrison's serve in five points, winning on a backhand passing shot.

"I played well, but I missed some easy shots at the end that I normally make," said Garrison, who began the tournament Wednesday after battling the flu early in the week. "I felt a little tired, but you can't blame it on the illness. My legs were a little bit rubbery. But Steffi kept the pressure on me. We were hitting a lot of balls and doing a lot of running."

While she denied seeking re-

## Swedish hockey star breaks contract with Detroit team

**STOCKHOLM, Sweden (AP)** — Centre Johan Garpenlov will not play for the Detroit Red Wings this season because the National Hockey League (NHL) team failed to compensate his club in Sweden, it was reported Saturday.

"The payment deadline passed midnight Friday and Johan is staying with us," said Ake Bergdahl, chairman of Garpenlov's team, Djurgarden of Stockholm.

"We're very pleased that he shows solidarity."

Garpenlov, 22, signed a two-year contract worth a reported \$150,000 a year in May after starring for Sweden's silver medalists in the World Ice-Hockey Championships. He became the 79th Swede to sign for a North American NHL team.

Although there is no agreement between the NHL and the Swedish Hockey Federation, many North American teams are willing to pay Swedish clubs a flat fee of at least 200,000 Swiss francs (\$142,000) for each player.

Djurgarden's officials said they talked to the Detroit front office several times after Garpenlov signed his contract, "but they just ignored us," said Bergdahl.

Brian O'Neill, the NHL's vice president, is scheduled to visit Sweden this fall for talks with Swedish officials.

## Martin gets Australian squash title

**MELBOURNE, Australia (R)** — Queenslander Rodney Martin recaptured the Australian squash title on Sunday with a solid victory over defending champion Chris Dittmar.

Fourth-seeded Martin, 24, was too nippy for his 26-year-old compatriot and won 15-11, 13-13, 15-9, 15-10.

Martin's victory was consolation for his sister Michelle's defeat by world number one Susie Devoy of New Zealand in the women's final.

Devoy, the number one seed, simply had too many shots for the brave seventh-seed won 13-15, 17-14, 15-10, 17-15.

Rodney Martin, who beat World Champion Jansher Khan of Pakistan 15-5, 15-8, 15-6 in Saturday's semifinal, continued

his form into the final despite believing he didn't play well.

"I wasn't too happy with the way I played today but you play to win," he said.

He took the first set from Dittmar with crisp smashes that left the left-handed third seed stranded.

Dittmar, winner in 1988 and 1989, got his game together enough to take the second 15-13 but Martin took control of the centre of the court from the start of the third game and was never headed.

He fell heavily at 7-5 in the fourth game and although he hobbled for a few minutes this did not stop him charging to his third Australian title in six years.

Both men repeatedly disputed calls in the fourth game but Dittmar

simply had too many shots for the brave seventh-seed won 13-15,

17-14, 15-10, 17-15.

Rodney Martin, who beat

World Champion Jansher Khan

of Pakistan 15-5, 15-8, 15-6 in Saturday's semifinal, continued

## Whitaker knocks out Nazario in 1st round

**LAKE TAHOE, Nevada (R)** — American lightweight Fernell Whitaker, regarded as more of a boxer than a puncher, knocked out Puerto Rico's Juan Nazario at 2:59 of the first round Saturday night to become only the second person recognized as world champion by all three major boxing sanctioning organizations.

Whitaker, who entered as the World Boxing Council and International Boxing Federation lightweight champ, captured the World Boxing Association 135-pound title by stopping Nazario.

Whitaker, who entered the fight as a 9-1 favourite, down from 14-1, ended it with abrupt suddenness. Nazario went down from two quick blows — a right and short, chopping left to the head.

Nazario remained on the canvas for approximately one minute.

The bout was uneven until those two punches at 2:49. Whitaker, recognised as perhaps the finest boxer and third-best all-around fighter in the sport, did little but flick right jabs.

Nazario, usually an aggressive brawler, never got on track, throwing few right jabs of his own, and even fewer combination lefts.

The 26-year-old Whitaker, 135 pounds, now has a record of 23-1 with 13 knockouts. It was his first knockout in the last three fights. Nazario, also 26 years and 135

pounds, drops his record to 22-3 with 16 knockouts. This was Nazario's first fight since winning the WBA title in April.

Whitaker, who received \$500,000, won the IBF title in February, 1989, and added the WBC championship title six months later. Nazario received \$450,000.

Whitaker joins heavyweight James "Buster" Douglas as the only person to be recognised as champion in their respective weight divisions by the WBC, WBA, and IBF.

In the junior welterweight semi-main event, undefeated Hector "Macho" Camacho, 140 pounds, breezed to an easy 12-round unanimous decision over fellow American Tony Baltazar, and IBF.

A welterweight preliminary bout, former IBF junior welterweight champion Meldrick Taylor, 144 pounds, took a unanimous decision over veteran Primo Ramos, 143 pounds, in a 10-round, non-title affair.

Taylor, 25-1 with 14 knockouts, dominated the bout and won by seven points on one judge's scorecard and by five points on the other two judges' cards. It was the first bout for Taylor, a 10-1 favourite since he was dethroned by Julio Cesar Chavez in March.

Ramos, 39-7 with 28 knockouts, now has lost two 10-round decisions to Taylor, the first in another non-title fight in 1987. Both Taylor, 23, and Ramos, 30, are from the United States.

There were no knockdowns as

Camacho, who received one million dollars, improves his record to 44-0 with 17 knockouts. Camacho has scored only one knockout since January 1985. Baltazar, who received \$60,000, now is 35-1 with 29 knockouts.

Two judges had Camacho winning by nine points while the third judge had him ahead by seven points.

The fight was a mismatch from the opening bell with Camacho, the WBC super featherweight and lightweight champion during 1985 and 1986, peppering a plodding Baltazar with right jabs and occasional combination lefts.

Baltazar, whose only weapon is a left hook, never landed one to the head of the speedy Camacho; Baltazar's hooks to the body were blocked by Camacho's arm.

Camacho, a 5-1 favourite, landed 330 punches, while Baltazar, a former sparring partner of the winner, only connected with 101.

There were no knockdowns as

## British swimmer sets pace as rivals crash out

**ROME (R)** — Nick Gillingham of Britain hit form to set the pace in the 200 metres breaststroke heats at the European Open Cup Swimming Championship Sunday as three top rivals crashed out.

Gillingham, the European champion, looked set to put a disappointing year behind him after winning the heats in two minutes 15.60 seconds, more than 1.4 seconds ahead of second fastest qualifier Joaquin Fernandez of Spain.

European record holder Sergio Lopez of Spain, Commonwealth Games champion Jon Cleveland of Canada and promised American Eric Wunderlich all narrowly failed to reach the final.

Lopez finished in 2:19.27, more than seven seconds outside his European record of 2:12.24 set in Seattle on July 20, and Wunderlich and Cleveland's times of 2:18.49 and 2:18.88 were also slow.

Gillingham, 23, swam impressively and looked capable of going much faster in the final later Sunday. He was hoping for a fast time after a poor year in which he finished only third in last January's Commonwealth Games.

Gillingham has been training hard to return to his best. He equalled the world record of 2:12.90 in the European Championships last August in Bonn only for American Mike Barrowman to swim one hundredth of a second faster the next day.

Barrowman's record is now 2:11.53.

Beth Barr of the United States continued her comeback after seriously hurting her arm in a horse riding accident last year.

Barr, the U.S. champion, looked set to add victory in the women's 100 metres backstroke to her win Friday in the 200 metres backstroke. She won the heats comfortably in 1:02.79.

American Jenny Thompson

was still in the hunt for a hat-trick of wins after finishing fastest in the women's 100 metres freestyle in 56.84 and third fastest in the 200 metres individual medley behind Canada's Nancy Sweetman.

Thompson, 17, has already won the 50 metres freestyle but will face a tough race in the medley, where she qualified less than a second behind Sweetman's 2:19.87 and Yugoslav Anamaria Petricic's 2:20.29.

Adam Schmit of the United States was fastest qualifier in the men's 50 metres freestyle in 22.70 and U.S. champion Crissey Ahmann-Leighton won the heats in the women's 100 metres butterfly in 1:01.42.

Meanwhile Swedish swimmer Anders Holmstrom says he is hardly known even at home but a stunning burst of form suggests he may be about to emerge from the shadow of his rivals.

Holmstrom, 21, completed a hat-trick in the 100, 200 and 400 metres freestyle events at the European Open Cup Championships.

In three days, he swam the third fastest ever 20 metres freestyle, smashed his own best time in the 100 metres freestyle and recorded the second fastest split on record in the 4 x 200 metres freestyle relay.

Adam Schmit of the United States was fastest qualifier in the men's 50 metres freestyle in 22.70 and U.S. champion Crissey Ahmann-Leighton won the heats in the women's 100 metres butterfly in 1:01.42.

In the women's final, Devoy used her drop shots to devastating effect. Time and again it was a backhand drop to the corner of the court that won the points for her first Australian title.

"I've been worried since I got here. The girls are getting so much stronger," Devoy said. "I was pretty nervous playing Michelle. She played very well and I'm pleased I won."

It was the first time the men and the women's events were played together and the first time the women's event was part of the international circuit, coasting for points in world rankings.

The fight was for the 35-year-old Briton, who held the title in 1987 and 1988 before losing it to Dutchman Peter Van Raamsdonk and appeared on the way down.

But Collins, who had suffered a 16th career defeat in 42 fights last year against Australian Jeff Harding for the World Boxing Council title, seemed to have recovered all his punching ability against Nicoletta.

It came as an unexpected revenge for the 35-year-old Briton, who held the title in 1987 and 1988 before losing it to Dutchman Peter Van Raamsdonk and appeared on the way down.

But Collins, who had suffered a 16th career defeat in 42 fights last year against Australian Jeff Harding for the World Boxing Council title, seemed to have recovered all his punching ability against Nicoletta.

The 30-year-old Frenchman, defending the title for the third time, seemed in control in the second round when he startled Collins with a fine uppercut which prompted the referee to give a count against the Briton.

But the blow got Collins going. His longer reach and his power gradually weakened Nicoletta, who was in serious trouble in the fifth round after a strong hook from his opponent.

There is much to be said in favor of a two-no-trump response by North — it could be vital to protect the major-suit kings from attack on opening lead. The final contract would have been the same, and even the opening lead might have been in



Franz Beckenbauer

## Beckenbauer may join U.S. Soccer Federation

**NEW YORK (R)** — Franz Beckenbauer, a West German soccer magazine this week that he has reached an agreement to work with both the U.S. Soccer Federation and the 1994 World Cup, ending months of speculation.

"I will be part of the organisation in the last two years before the World Cup," he told Kicker magazine. "It's clear that I also will look after the national team of the USA indirectly."

Beckenbauer, who coached West Germany to victory in the 1990 World Cup, resigned immediately after the win and said he would like to work for the United States team.

But a USSF official denied Saturday that any deal had been struck.

"I will deny it," said John Polis, the USSF's director of public relations. "There is no deal with Franz Beckenbauer. As you know, we just had an election and we have a new president. He and his transition committee will look at everything. Any report along the lines of a major change like that would be premature."

# Economy

## Banks in Pakistan report government misuse of funds

KARACHI (AP) — Corruption and interference under the government of ousted prime minister Benazir Bhutto has left many state-owned financial institutions on the verge of bankruptcy, banking officials said Saturday.

The officials said the problem became so serious that the World Bank had cut its credit line to many banks and financial institutions and threatened to stop all credit unless measures were taken to correct the practices.

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan abruptly dismissed Bhutto's government Aug. 6, citing a variety of charges ranging from widespread corruption among senior officials to abuse of power.

Bhutto has denied the allegations, claiming they were part of a witch hunt by political opponents.

"We made mistakes but our performance exceeds our mistakes," she said at a news conference at her seaside home in Karachi. "No doubt we made mistakes but that was because some cabinet ministers and leaders were inexperienced. We know our mistakes."

The new caretaker government has started to replace the heads of state-owned banks to try to demonstrate its commitment to rooting out corruption and nepotism. Many analysts say it could be seen as a move to discredit the 37-year-old former prime minister.

Many of the current chairmen of state-owned banks and financial institutions are believed to have gotten their jobs with the help of Asif Ali Zardari, Bhutto's husband. Zardari, who wed Bhutto in 1967 arranged marriage, is expected to be a target in a judicial inquiry.

Pakistani banks were nationalised during the 1970s by Bhutto's father, the late prime minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Nationalised banks have never been free from corruption and successive governments have used them for political patronage.

"The unprecedented plunder has left most of the banks on the verge of bankruptcy," said one banking official, insisting on anonymity.

The situation became so serious that the World Bank had not only cut off its credit line to many banks and state-owned financial institution, but also threatened to stop all credit if steps were not taken to reverse the practices.

In a letter to Bhutto's government last month, the regional vice president of the World Bank drew attention toward the misuse of bank resources and warned that Pakistan would not set aside

ance credit line next year.

Banking officials alleged that members of Bhutto's family and government used the banks to secure huge loans for their friends with little or no collateral.

"The banks had become a personal fund for them," said an official of the government-controlled Development Finance Corporation. "Loans were advanced to their cronies just on telephone calls."

Officers who resisted the arbitrary orders were fired, said the official, who also spoke on condition of anonymity.

According to an article in the latest issue of the respected monthly magazine Newsline, the president of the National Bank of Pakistan was dismissed after he refused to approve a huge loan to an industrial group with ties to the government.

A former president of the Development Finance Corporation also was fired when he objected to an overvaluation of a piece of land in a hotel project in Islamabad.

Several of Bhutto's cabinet ministers and leaders of her Pakistan People's Party also used their influence for personal gain, the magazine said. The government sanctioned at least eight sugar mills in southern Sindh, Bhutto's home province, and all given to party leaders who had no experience in industry, it said.

Ghafar said Malaysia's exports of palm oil to Iraq had also been affected by the crisis.

**Yugoslavia, Romania join trade embargo against Iraq**

Meanwhile, a government official said in Belgrade Sunday that Yugoslavia's decision to comply with a U.N. Security Council call to curtail trade with Iraq will hit his nation harder than most others.

Severe and wide-ranging sanctions banning virtually all trade Iraq and Kuwait were adopted last week by the United Nations Security Council in the wake of Iraq's invasion of its oil-rich neighbour.

"The international boycott of Iraq has put Yugoslavia on an economically unique and... most unfavourable position in comparison with other countries," declared Bozo Jovanovic, Yugoslav deputy minister of foreign trade. He was quoted Sunday in several state-run newspapers.

Russia is also the source of much of the Soviet Union's oil, another key hard currency export. The Soviet Union is the world's biggest oil producer, and its largest oil region is the sprawling Tyumen fields of Western Siberia.

Pravda reported Saturday that while the Kremlin and the republics are waging the resource ownership debate, a third party is claiming the "black gold" of the Tyumen oil fields.

The praeisdium of the obscure autonomous region of Khaty Manystk, which is part of Russia, claimed ownership of its land and resources, including the Tyumen oil, the paper said.

Pravda quoted opponents of the decision as saying all Soviet republics and the central government invested billions of roubles in developing the north, so the region's oil production and minerals should belong to every-

one.

TASS said the Russian parliament only learned about the July 25 agreement between De Beers and Glavmazzoloto, the Soviet diamond and precious metals marketing body, through newspaper accounts.

There has been no formal reaction to the Russian announcement, but TASS quoted an unnamed official of the ministry of foreign economic relations as saying it will hurt the Soviet economy.

"The statements of the Russian parliament... can lead to losing

ties as long as this system continues, and they have no control or profit from their natural wealth and labour.

TASS did not say how the declaration would be enforced or give any other details.

The official Soviet news agency said the Kremlin has continued to sell Russian resources abroad since the republic proclaimed its sovereignty June 12, often without notifying the Russian government.

It said the last straw was the "deal of the century," the exclusive five-year deal with De Beers to market the Soviet Union's rough diamond output.

The deal, which ties up Russia's diamond production for the next five years, is estimated to be worth \$5 billion. The national government was to receive a \$1 billion loan immediately.

The Soviet Union is one of the world's biggest gem diamond producers, and most of its stones come from the Yakutia region of northeastern Siberia. Moscow does not disclose the value of its rough diamond output.

TASS said the Russian parliament only learned about the July 25 agreement between De Beers and Glavmazzoloto, the Soviet diamond and precious metals marketing body, through newspaper accounts.

Most republics have been talking about gaining control over their own resources from the national government, but Russia's attempt to halt the De Beers deal would be the first concrete step.

Under the current command economy, all resources and products are simply handed over to the central government, at prices set by Soviet bureaucrats. The officials then redistribute everything around the country.

Russian leaders, including public President Boris Yeltsin, believe they cannot make fundamental changes in their economy,

### AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Sunday, August 12, 1990 Central Bank official rates	
Buy	Sell
U.S. dollar	659.0 663.0
Pound Sterling	1234.7 1242.1
Deutschmark	414.4 416.9
Swiss franc	492.4 495.4
French franc	123.6 124.3
Japanese yen (for 100)	438.1 440.7
Denmark kroner	347.8 370.0
Swedish krona	112.7 113.4
Italian lire (for 100)	56.6 56.9
Belgian franc (for 10)	201.6 202.8

Cinema

**RAINBOW**

Tel: 625155

**FRANTIC**

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30 p.m.

Cinema

**CONCORD**

Tel: 677420

Dured Lahham  
Madeline Taber  
in  
**KAFROUN**

**ONCE BITTEN**

\$15 only

Cinema

**PHILADELPHIA**

Tel: 634144

Sharhan  
Kamel Al Shinnawi  
Salah Qabli  
In  
**THE SCORPIO**  
(Arabic)

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Performances: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:45 p.m.

Friday & Sunday extra show at 11:00 a.m.

## Egypt likely to receive Western financial reward

CAIRO (R) — The Gulf crisis could hit Egypt's faltering economy hard but the West will probably throw its weight behind a country seen as a bulwark against Iraq's Saddam Hussein, economists said Sunday.

Ghafar said Malaysia may have to increase its production, now at 590,000 barrels per day, to ensure that its economic development and industrial activities are not adversely affected.

Malaysian officials fear that a further escalation of the Middle East crisis could result in a drop in trade for Malaysia. Malaysia is joining the trade embargo on Iraq and Kuwait, and as a result stands to lose about \$170 million in trade.

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## Aircraft complicate European conventional weapons treaty

VIENNA (R) — Hopes of reaching agreement on conventional arms levels in Europe before a November deadline are being jeopardised by the thorny problem of how to classify aircraft. NATO delegates said.

The issue is complicating talks on a 23-nation Conventional Forces in Europe (CFE) treaty, a key component of any new security order in Europe including a united Germany.

A Nov. 17 summit of 35 countries involved in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) will discuss the new security order.

"We are condemned to succeed, not just because the treaty is desirable, but because it is a key element in the summit," one NATO delegate said.

Delegates to the CFE talks took a final brief break Friday before regrouping for a final session due to start in the first week in September.

Central to the treaty, though not spelled out, will be a limitation on the size of the armed forces of united Germany, a major concern for the Soviet Union

and some other Warsaw Pact members worried about a resurgence of German military might.

The question of aircraft was not included in the original mandate for the CFE talks but was added last year at Soviet insistence. Since then it has proved to be a difficult nut to crack, as NATO had feared.

The chances of getting agreement on aircraft are "at best 50-50," according to one senior NATO delegate.

At the heart of the problem are land-based naval aircraft, which Moscow wants to exclude from the treaty, and combat helicopters.

NATO argues that Soviet naval planes are virtually indistinguishable from their conventional air force, and to exclude them would create a large loophole for possible circumvention of the treaty.

"The Soviets could build completely new types of military aircraft, and keep them out of the treaty by simply painting them blue," one delegate said.

"It is important for the West to get a handle on Soviet air power.

since with the pulling back of Soviet ground forces Moscow will have to rely much more on their air forces."

The question of helicopters is complicated by disagreement over how many craft capable of firing missiles, so-called "tank-busters", can be disarmed and re-classified as "combat support" craft, which are outside the treaty.

Another more general problem emerging in the talks is setting limits on the number of tanks, guns and planes that any one country can have, the so-called "sufficiency rule".

Faced with the virtual disintegration of the Warsaw Pact, the Soviet Union is demanding higher individual ceiling than NATO — and its former allies now independent of Moscow and eager to stay that way — are prepared to accept.

With the effective demise of pact, Moscow sees everything in terms of the Soviet Union versus NATO," a Western delegate said.

While the West has proposed

that no country hold more than 30 per cent of the overall ceiling for arms set for one or other alliance, Moscow has demanded 35-40 per cent.

Senior officials of six Warsaw Pact countries met recently in Moscow and plan another session in Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, to work out how to divide up the ceiling including the share originally allocated to East Germany.

"The sufficiency rule is causing real difficulties for the Warsaw Pact," a NATO delegate said.

Meanwhile Moscow Radio reported Sunday that the Soviet Union will reduce its naval personnel in the Pacific by 200,000 officers and men by next April.

The report said 57 warships had been withdrawn from the Pacific over the last five years and 16 more would be cut by the end of 1990.

The Pacific fleet cuts followed a broad withdrawal of Soviet troops in Eastern Europe and Mongolia as the Kremlin focused limited resources on strengthening its wobbling economy and building trade ties with the West.

drawal treaty with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze next Friday.

There are about 360,000 Soviet troops based in East Germany and almost as many dependants and civilian staff.

Under a deal Bonn reached with the Kremlin last month, the entire contingent will be withdrawn to the Soviet Union by the mid-1990s. The two German states will unite later this year.

### exercises

According to Bonn's version of the draft treaty, Soviet forces will not be allowed to play war games outside their huge camps that is now East Germany, the newspaper said.

But "on invitation and with approval" some units would be allowed to join all-German military exercises. In Bonn, the Foreign Ministry said it could not confirm the report.

### Germans mark Berlin Wall anniversary with joy

EAST BERLIN (R) — Germans from East and West Sunday marked the anniversary of the Berlin Wall's construction with joy instead of pain for the first time in 29 years.

When East Germany's Communists began work on the wall on Aug. 13, 1961, it was to stem an exodus of Germans to the West. A similar exodus brought down the wall last November.

This year Aug. 13 is being marked against the background of Germany's growing together," said East German Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere in a statement.

Before Saturday's incident, 193 Muslims and about 60 Tamil civilians had died in the latest round of fighting, according to military accounts. Nearly 60 Sinhalese civilians also were killed in attacks attributed to the Tigers.

Tamil insurgents seeking independence from the Sinhalese-dominated Sri Lankan government broke a 13-month ceasefire on June 11. Though Muslims are not directly involved, the government says Tamils suspect them of acting as informants for the military.

Muslims say they are neutral in the conflict.

Since the fighting resumed, government troops have consolidated their hold on the east coast villages, forcing the Tigers into the jungle. The Tigers remain in control in the northern Jaffna peninsula.

In New Delhi, Indian newspapers reported Sunday that 34 Tamil refugees, including 12 children, drowned when their boat capsized while fleeing the fighting in the north. Two women and three children survived.

The message on the wreaths was identical: "To the victims of the wall." Eighty people died trying to escape to the West.

Further ceremonies are planned for Monday.

On Sunday Aug. 13, 1961, troops and workers' militia units sealed the border around West Berlin and began building the wall that was to stand — almost impregnably with its guards, dogs, tripwires and guns — until Nov. 9, last year.

On that day, senior East German Communist Party official Guenter Schabowski announced travel restrictions were being liberalised, a statement that was interpreted as meaning the borders were being flung open. And that is what happened.

The opening of the wall was unprepared and, in that sense, the last irresponsible act of the (ruling Communist) politburo," said Richard Schroeder, a Social Democrat in the East German parliament that was democratically elected last March.

"The wall was a wall against truth. It went up in 1961 because people were running away and was opened in 1989 because people were running away," he said, referring to the Westward exodus that sparked the pro-democracy protests last year.

President Levan Ter-Petrosian appointed the soldiers, dressed in jeans or battle fatigues and carrying rifles and sub-machineguns, as the official Parliamentary Guard Saturday. Deputies supported the move almost unanimously.

"They have not been into the actual chamber," Ter-Petrosian told a news conference. "There is nothing unusual about this guard. I was in the Kremlin just a couple of days ago and they have a whole division looking after them.

The soldiers stood guard in the courtyard of the pink-stone building, sat in the stairwells and sipped coffee with official blue-uniformed police officers in the cafeteria.

The group arrived at parliament with their guns Friday after Ter-Petrosian persuaded Soviet

## Suspected rebels kill 116 Muslims in Sri Lanka

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) —

Tamil guerrillas killed at least 116 people in an assault on five Muslim villages in Sri Lanka's escalating ethnic war, military officials reported Sunday.

The officials said about 50 gunmen threw hand grenades into houses and raked the villages with machine-gun fire late Saturday. The officials, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said 116 bodies were counted Sunday and about 40 people were critically wounded.

The attacks were on villages west of the town of Eravur, on Sri Lanka's Tamil-dominated east coast, roughly 200 kilometers east of Colombo.

Before attacking, the assailants "first hacked to death Muslim religious men in a mosque to prevent them from using the loudspeakers to warn of the attack," said Mohammad Saly, of the Muslim Refugee Relief Organisation.

The reports could not be independently confirmed.

The shooting lasted three hours, and villagers fled into the jungle to escape, said Saly. He said army troops arrived on the scene Sunday morning from their camp at Chenchaladi about five kilometers away.

The largest of the stricken villages was called Saddam Hussein after the Iraqi leader who sent building assistance several years ago.

On Aug. 3 gunmen raided another eastern village and killed 140 Muslims inside two mosques. The incident set off a chain reaction of vengeance killings.

The government blamed the Tamil Tigers, who later denied responsibility, and charged that the assailants were government agents trying to inject religious hatreds into the area.

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Muslims and about 60 Tamil civilians had died in the latest round of fighting, according to military accounts. Nearly 60 Sinhalese civilians also were killed in attacks attributed to the Tigers.

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## Liberals form first unified German party

HANOVER, West Germany (AP) — Liberals in East and West Germany have formed the first unified German political party, effectively launching the campaign for the Germans' first unified elections in nearly 60 years.

Representatives of West Germany's Free Democrats and East Germany's Alliance of Liberal Parties voted to merge their groups into one party under the name "FDP — the Liberals."

They elected Otto Graf Lambsdorff, leader of the West German Liberals, as chairman.

The Free Democrats' most prominent member, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, stressed that his party wanted unification as quickly as possible. He said it would be a chance for "Germany's Liberal renewal."

Genscher said "nothing else than to live in freedom and unity and peace with all our neighbours," Genscher said.

He called for further steps to

ward disarmament, saying nuclear weapons "no longer have a place in the new Europe."

The Free Democrats are the junior member of Chancellor Helmut Kohl's governing coalition.

The Germans are planning unified elections on Dec. 2. But when East Germany will vote to merge with the West under a provision of Bonn's constitution remains a question.

The parliament in East Berlin last week called for unification and all-German elections on Oct. 14, the same day as elections to create five states mirroring the federal system in the West.

But the West German parliament rejected early elections in a major setback for Kohl, who critics charge wants elections held before the full financial brunt of assuming East Germany is felt.

East German Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere said late last week that it was "conceivable" his country could still vote to merge with the West on Oct. 14.

## COLUMN 10

300,000 bikers converge on small U.S. town

STURGIS, South Dakota (AP) — All week long the authorities of this western town of 7,000 have struggled to contain an ocean of roaring motorcycles and tattooed bikers wrapped in enough leather to outfit the women of Chicago with purses. The 50th Black Hills Motor Classic, with bikers from every state and dozens of countries, rumbled toward its official close Sunday.

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## Pakistan cracks down on Bhutto supporters

KARACHI, Pakistan (R) —

Pakistan's caretaker government cracked down on former Premier Benazir Bhutto's supporters Sunday, arresting eight people including a senior official who tried to board a London-bound plane, police said.

But government officials said they made no attempt to stop Bhutto's mother Nusrat Bhutto from leaving on the same Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) flight.

Begum Nusrat Bhutto is not on the exit control list and therefore the question of trying to prevent her from leaving the country does not arise," Hussain Haqqani, spokesman for Pakistan's caretaker prime minister, said in Islamabad.

K.M. Talpur, managing director of the state-run Home

## Colombian police kill no. 3 in drug cartel

BOGOTA (R) —

Colombian police

stormed a heavily-fortified house and shot dead the number three leader of the Medellin cocaine cartel, the Colprensa news agency reported.

It was also an early success for President Cesar Gaviria, who took office just four days ago pledging to stamp out drug violence.

Gustavo Gaviria was a close ally of Escobar, fugitive boss of the Medellin cartel and Colombia's most-wanted trafficker.

His death could provoke a new upsurge of violence after two weeks of relative calm since the drug traffickers declared a truce in a year-long war against the government in which hundreds of people died.

Colprensa said army units around Medellin were put on alert because of the risk of retaliation for Gaviria's death.

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